FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 2.

The boats from Kentucky and Ohio arrived this morning thronged with passengers. It is supposed there are at least 20,000 strangers here, and trains of cars are momentarily arriving with more. In order to accommodate the visitors, the proprietors of the Burnett House have fitted 3,000 cots in an adjoining ware-house. All the hotels are overflowing, and many delegates are quartered at private houses. The press is largely represented, there having been 160 applications for reporters' desks. The Convention assembles at 12 o'clock. Buchanan's friends are very confident to-day. The Hards and Softs are circulating pamphlets, urging their respective claims.

Temporary Organization—A Row in the Convention—Quiet Restored—Speech of the Chairman.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—P. M.—The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by R. McLane, of Maryland. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Medary, of Ohio, for temporary Chairman, and the question being put, was carried unanimously. Mr. English, of Indiana, commenced reading the call for the Convention, but was interrupted by a sudden uproar at the door, and a crowd ushered into the hall, fighting and amidst the direst confusion. It was discovered that the difficulty was between the delegations from Missouri; they having resolved to enter by violence, knocked down the door-keeper and rushed in, headed by ex-Governor Price. For a few minutes the confusion was indescribable—the members jumping upon chairs—and it seemed as though there was about to be a serious riot. Quiet was soon restored, however, and the reading of the call proceeded.

Mr. McLane stated that when the credentials of the Missouri delegates were presented, the committee of arrangements gave tickets of admission to the delegation which presented *prima facie* evidence of election, and refused the others. New York also appeared with two sets of delegates, but as the committee could not decide which was entitled to seats, they declined to give tickets to either, unless they could arrange it among themselves, as had been done in the case of the Mississippi delegation. Both of the delegations from New York now await admission.

Mr. Medary, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention. He returned thanks for the temporary honor conferred upon him and proceeded to comment on the progress of Democracy and its extended influence. He believed the occasional storms in the party were calculated to purify the political atmosphere, and that the party was destined to triumph despite these temporary quarrels.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Nicholson of Cincinnati.

Alexander B. Clitheral of Alabama, and Wm. F. Ritchie of Virginia, were elected temporary Secretaries.

A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution admitting alternates to seats.

On motion of Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, the resolution was laid upon the table until the Convention was fully organized.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, a committee on credentials was appointed, one from each uncontested State, each delegation choosing for itself.

As soon as the committee was announced, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, arose and said that he had no desire to interfere in the quarrels of States, but the Convention owed it to itself, to its dignity and propriety, that no person should be allowed to force an entrance into the hall by overpowering the doorkeeper. It should protect itself from violence and insult.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, one of the delegates who forced the doors, arose to speak, but the chairman refused to recognize him, saying that the gentleman must present his grievance to the committee on credentials. Mr. Hall made another effort to speak, but was interrupted with cries of "order."

Mr. Price, of Missouri, then said the delegation submitted to the decision of the chair, and at once withdrew from the hall.

A committee on organization was appointed, one from each uncontested State. A committee to draw up a platform was also appointed, one from each uncontested State, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Committee men on the part of North Carolina were, on Credentials, R. H. Heath; to select permanent officers, J. B. Horton; to draft a Platform, Wm. S. Ashe. [On the last named Committee is Pierre Soule of Lou., C. W. Dudley of S. C., Benj. F. Hallett of Mass., A. A. Chapman of Va., Jacob Thompson of Miss., &c.]

CINCINNATI, June 2—10 o'clock, P. M.—The committee on the permanent organization have agreed on Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, for permanent President.

The committee on resolutions are in session, and have not yet finished the platform.

The committee on credentials are endeavoring to harmonize the New Yorkers. The *softs* are disposed to compromise, but the *hards* contend that they are the only representatives of the Democratic party, and refuse these overtures.

The committee sat this afternoon with closed doors to hear the case of the Missouri contested seats, and finally decided to admit the anti-Benton delegates. The New York case will be heard to-morrow.

The excitement is increasing. Mr. Buchanan's friends are becoming more confident. The outside pressure in his favor is immense, declaring that Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio cannot be carried by any other candidate.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

The Mississippi Delegation met this morning and resolved to insist upon the adoption of a platform before going into the nomination of candidates.

The committee on credentials heard this morning the argument of the New York contesting delegations. Ex-Governor Seymour, Lorenzo B. Sheppard and Colvin B. Taylor, appeared as counsel for the Softs, and H. W. Rogers, Judge Beardsley and Gen. Ward for the Hards.

All kinds of contradictory rumors are afloat as to the prospects of the candidates.

Opening of the Second Day's Session.—The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on permanent organization, reported the following names:

President—John Ward, of Georgia.

Vice Presidents, Jona Smith, of Maine; L. Woodbury, of New Hampshire; I. P. Kidder, of Virginia; H. H. Childs, of Massachusetts; P. W. Gardiner, of Rhode Island, J. Y. Pratt, of Connecticut; John L. Darey, of New Jersey; John L. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania; Edward Hammond, of Maryland; Wm. F. Ross, of Delaware; T. C. Lyon, of Tenn.; Robert R. Banks, of Virginia; Bedford Brown, of N. C.; B. Wilson, of S. C.; J. N. Lewis, of Ga.; R. Chapman, of Ala.; N. S. Balfour, of Miss.; Alexander Morton, of La.; J. W. Belden, of Ohio; M. E. Chanfoot, of Mich.; L. Tyler, of Kentucky; W. Rochili, of Indiana; Joel A. Mattison, of Ill.; J. S. Roane, of Ark.; D. D. Berry, of Missouri; S. R. Mallory, of Fla.; Matt. Ward, of Texas; H. L. Walling, of Iowa; Nelson Doney, of Wisconsin, and J. H. Hill, of California.

Also thirty-one secretaries.

The announcement of the President's name was received with applause.

On taking the chair, Mr. Ward delivered an Address, in which he spoke of the Whig party as "a great, noble, and gallant party," but as having "passed away." [Don't be too sure of that.] He said "the land was convulsed with factions. On one side are men who will admit foreign born citizens among us only on the condition of serfdom. They would dictate laws that power should only be held by those who bow before the same altar as themselves. They hold that they only are fit for power who approach the throne of grace after the fashion they themselves prescribe.

"On the other side is a faction only more numerous than the first—a faction with liberty on their tongues but with treason festering at their hearts, who profess love for the Union only that they may bury in the ruins of the Union the glorious memories of the past and the hopes of the future.

"This faction is formidable only in case of the success of its attempts to unite against the Democratic party with the first.

"The National Democratic party have met to-day to appoint standard bearers to carry on the war against these factions. Let us come together like a band of brothers, to lay on the altar of patriotism and of the Union, a willing sacrifice of personal preferences, sectional feeling, and above all, private dissensions.

Let our deliberations and actions be sanctioned by higher and firmer motives. Let our preferences for persons be lost in a desire to protect and save the constitution of the country."

A motion to admit the delegates from the District of Columbia, to the floor of the Hall, produced a most excited debate, and was finally laid upon the table.

Several resolutions providing for the admission to the Hall of outsiders, were laid upon the table, amidst the direst confusion.

The Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

CINCINNATI, June 3, 7 P. M.

The Very Latest.—The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. The proceedings were unimportant—not worth telegraphing. It has adjourned over until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, June 3.

The steamer *Indian* arrived to-day, bringing four days later news than the *Africa*.

Markets.—The demand for Cotton is limited. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat from 3 to 6d. lower. Flour declined 6d. a 1s. For corn there is a better enquiry.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, 19th ultimo, Lord Clarendon in reply to a question from Lord Elgin stated that the letter signed by E. Hammond, was a genuine document; that the Agents at Costa Rica and some of the South American States, had since the attack on General Walker, appealed to England for assistance.

A great variety of proposals were made to the British Government, including the Protectorate by England, and to grant material assistance; all of which Her Majesty's Government refused.

Lord Clarendon disapproved of the present state of things in Nicaragua, and thought a shade would be cast upon the reputation of the United States thereby. He knew no better plan than for the United States and Great Britain to combine for the protection of their subjects.

The Latest.—The Steamer Arabia's advices from the United States depressed the cotton market, and prices are weaker. The sales of the past three days amount to 24,000 bales.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Appalling,—if True!—"Eight Pro-Slavery Men Murdered by an Organized Band of Abolitionists!"—Governor Shannon's Protection invoked—All Quiet at Lawrence—The Murder of Dr. Root and Mr. Mitchell Confirmed!

St. Louis, May 30.

The St. Louis Republican, this morning, publishes a letter purporting to come from Independence, May 26th, which states that *eight pro-slavery settlers, on Potawatamie Creek, have been killed by Free State men.* The letter says the deed was committed by an organized band of Abolitionists, who have determined to wreak vengeance upon any opponent of their views. The other settlers in the neighborhood have asked Gov. Shannon to protect them and their property from further violence. All is quiet at Lawrence, Lecompton and Franklin, U. S. troops having been stationed in each place.

CHICAGO, May 30.

Murder of two New Haven Men.—Reliable information has been received here of the murder of Dr. Root and Mr. Mitchell, of New Haven, near Lawrence. A letter to the St. Louis Democrat confirms the statement, and says they were coldly shot by the posse, ten miles from Lawrence, on the 16th inst., while the forces were collecting to attack Lawrence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.

Fillmore Repudiated.—The American State Convention of Rhode Island met to-day, and repudiated Millard Fillmore by a vote of 61 to 20.

Endorsation of Mr. Fillmore.—The New Jersey American State Council have endorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson by a vote of 100 to 5.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1856.

THE WHIG MEETING.—It has not generally been an easy thing to get a full Whig meeting in this town, even when the party was in its palmy days. Many of those who are best fitted to give tone to public feeling and public policy, and most interested in their having the *right* tone given, are too much in the habit of neglecting that great duty and privilege. It was with pleasure, therefore, that we found a very respectable meeting, both in numbers and character, at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. Besides the Democratic and American spectators present, there were more Whigs, genuine, true, unflinching Whigs, than we have frequently seen at Whig meetings here. A number of them, including the venerable Chairman of the meeting, were among our oldest and most estimable citizens.

The resolutions of the Committee are admirable, breathing the right spirit; and the speech of Mr. Banks did him credit, as it did honor to that party for which he has always been foremost to labor, without reward or hope of reward.

We trust the Whigs in the other counties in this Congressional District will follow the example thus set, and have their voice heard in the National Whig Convention.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland, in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair and P. M. Hale appointed Secretary.

Edward J. Hale, Esq., briefly explained the objects of the meeting and moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions for its consideration.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Banks, Lucas, and W. A. Huske, reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is deemed important that the Whig Party should meet in National Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th day of July next, to consult and deliberate for the welfare of our common country, the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and the preservation of our political rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the U. S. And whereas the Whigs of Cumberland have unabated confidence in the efficacy and nationality of Whig principles, and believe the conservative influence of that time-honored party is much needed in the deliberations of Congress and in the management of our various and complicated foreign and home affairs. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we are anxious to maintain the organization of the Whig party, whose acts hitherto have ever been in support of Law, Order, Liberty and Equality; which knows no North, no South, no East, no West, and "joins itself to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union;" and respects as sacred the constitutional rights of every Territory and State; a party which, when in power, has faithfully administered the laws, maintained peace at home and abroad, and afforded ample protection to persons and property throughout the whole country.

Resolved, 2d. That we cordially approve the Address and adopt the Platform of Whig Principles, issued by the Whigs of Kentucky on the 12th of April, 1856; which are not the less dear to us that they emanate from the home of Clay, and are in part composed of his own patriotic maxims, uttered when the Party of which he was at once the Pride and Leader was suffering from adversity and defeat.

Resolved, 3d. In the language of Henry Clay, after his defeat in 1844: "The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems therefore to me [us] that they should persevere in contending for them, and that, *adhering* to their *separate and distinct organization*, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish."

Resolved, 4th. That we desire the Whig party to act unitedly in the coming campaign, and therefore, abstain from expressing a preference for candidates till after the Louisville Convention shall have acted.

Resolved, 5th. That a Committee of 15 be appointed to confer with Whigs generally, and to correspond with Whigs in other Counties in the State, relative to the appointment of Delegates to attend the Convention in Louisville on the 4th of July; and that said Committee be empowered to act in concert with other Counties in the appointment of a Delegate from this Congressional District.

The admirable Platform of the Whigs of Kentucky, (heretofore published in this paper,) was read by W. A. Huske, Esq., and the Committee's report was then unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a Corresponding Committee.

Jas. Banks, James Evans, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Walter A. Huske, H. C. Lucas, John McRae (Quwhiffle,) Wm. B. Wright, John Murphy, Esq., W. J. Anderson, Joseph Utley, John McLauchlin, Esq., E. W. Barge, Alex'r Johnson, Jr., O. P. Stark, Duncan McNeill.

After a brief but capital speech from Jas. Banks, Esq., and a few remarks by Mr. Hale, the proceedings were ordered to be published and the meeting adjourned.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chm'n.
P. M. HALE, Sec'y.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.—The American party met in Convention in this place, on Monday last, to nominate candidates for the Legislature for Cumberland and Harnett, and a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Cumberland County.

For the Senate, David McNeill, Esq., of Cumberland was nominated.

For the Commons, Neill McKay, Esq., of Harnett, and Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., and Maj. Angus D. Shaw, of Cumberland, were nominated.

Capt. Hector McNeill was nominated for Sheriff.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $26,228,880 98.

THE BROOKS ASSAULT ON SUMNER.—This is still *the* incident of the period. All else, even the civil war in Kansas, sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of this god-send to the fanaticism of the North. Immense public meetings are held in Northern cities and towns, each one giving rise to five more, until we expect to hear of five thousand such meetings before the year is out, at every one of which the changes will be rung, by speech and by resolution, upon the "denial of the freedom of debate," the "ruffianism of the South," the "aggressions of the slave power," &c. &c.

It is to be deplored that the folly of Brooks gave a show of justice to these movements of abolitionism; and considerate men at the South very generally condemn his conduct. But the fury of Northern denunciation of the whole South for this act of *one man*, justified indeed by some other Southerners, is having its effect to embitter the feeling of the South, and to modify the condemnation of Brooks. A reasonable degree of indignation against Brooks, the South could have stood. But the free soilers are not reasonable. They are "running the thing into the ground." They are assisting South Carolina to accomplish the cherished object, for twenty years past, of many of her leading men, *to dissolve the Union!* That such is and has been the purpose of many of her citizens, there can be no doubt; and we have thought that possibly Mr. Brooks and some of his colleagues had that object in view when he determined on the outrage which he perpetrated in a manner to call out all the bitterness of sectional feeling.

We mentioned in our last the great meeting in New York. The Tabernacle will seat about 4000 persons, but it would not hold the audience on that occasion. An outside meeting was likewise organised. The Commercial says,—

"Never was it filled with an audience at once so numerous, so influential in character and position, and so enthusiastically unanimous in sentiment and feeling. The character of the audience was as remarkable as its magnitude. It was emphatically a meeting of the citizens of New York, gathering around the first men of the city, forgetting political affinities, and personal and social distinctions, in the absorbing determination to rebuke, with measured words and sober indignation, but with determined purpose and earnest language, the brutal attempt to destroy freedom of speech, at the capital of the Union first, and next throughout the whole country. Hatred of such oppression and anti-republicanism glowed in every breast, and repeatedly broke forth in irrepressible aversion and abhorrence. Braver men than Preston Brooks and his abettors would have quailed before the just indignation of such a band of united freemen."

Let us see what sort of "measured words" were employed by this *elite* of the New York population, amidst "stamping of feet, clapping of hands, the elevation of hats upon canes, and waving of handkerchiefs."

In the first place, one of the resolutions, adopted enthusiastically, is as follows:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with unmixed astonishment and the deepest regret, the clear, bold, exulting espousal of the outrage and justification and honor of its perpetrator, exhibited by Senators and Representatives of the slave States without distinction of party, in their public places, and by the public press, without distinction of party, in the same portion of our country, and that *upon the present state of the evidence*, we are forced most unwillingly to the sad conclusion that the general community of the slave States is in complicity in feeling and principle, with the system of intimidation and violence for the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, of which the assault on Senator Sumner is the most signal, but not the singular instance.

Now the intelligent persons who sanctioned this wholesale denunciation of the Southern Senators and Representatives, and the Southern press, without distinction of party, *and without exception*, must have well known that there *are* exceptions among the Southern members, and very numerous ones among the Southern press—indeed in our opinion a majority of the Southern papers have condemned Mr. Brooks's conduct. What else, therefore, but a deliberate, palpable falsehood, (and for the worst of all purposes,) can we call this sweeping assertion of the "first men of the city"?

The next resolution of these sticklers for the freedom of speech commences as follows:

Resolved, That we rejoice to believe and to say that the general community of the free States, by their public men and their public press, (with a few base exceptions to prove the honorable rule)—[Loud hisses—cries of "The Herald—Journal of Commerce—Express." A voice: "Three groans for the Herald and Journal of Commerce." Groans,]"—&c., &c.

Here is hypocrisy for you! The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are so dear to these people that they are ready to die for it—metaphorically, of course. But they cannot permit their own neighbors to use that freedom, through the press, the palladium of liberty, without attempting to put them down by groans, and hisses, and imputations of baseness! They use a more effective weapon, in the eyes of most Northern men, to put down freedom of speech, than Brooks's. (The incident must have been pleasant to the Express, one of whose Editors was on the stand as a Vice President of the meeting.)

After the resolutions, came the speeches. Daniel Lord, one of the first lawyers in the city, was the first speaker, and his "measured words" were such phrases as "villain," "villainously," "ruffian," "brutal ruffian," and such like. And his audience, "the first men of the city," shouted applause, and responded, "no gentleman," "ruffian," "scoundrel," &c. And when he spoke of the Union, somebody in the crowd called for "three cheers for the Union!" and we are informed that *the cheers were not given!*

A Mr. Ruggles was the next speaker, and in answer to his question what is to be done in case Congress should not vindicate its own dignity, the response from the crowd was "Put down the slave drivers!"

Next came Charles King, L. L. D., President of Columbia College, who made a furious speech, in the course of which he said—

"He scorned such cowardly actions as that perpetrated by Col. Brooks. (Cheers.) And he scorned utterly the cause of all—slavery. (Great cheers, and during which the greater part of the audience rose and waved their hats and handkerchiefs with great enthusiasm.)"

There is probably no "scorn" lost between Mr. King and the slaveholders. And he and his auditory are doing what they can to destroy all love between them.

Mr. Morgan, member of Congress from Cayuga district, N. Y. spoke next. He was an eye witness to the assault upon Mr. Sumner, was the first to go to his assistance, and now gave an account of the scene in "the great slaughter-house at Washington" as he called the Senate Chamber. He spoke of Brooks as a "villain," and of Toombs and Douglas as "complacently looking on without the least intention of assisting."

We take it for granted, as Brooks seems to be anxious for another affair, that he will call Mr. Morgan to account, not to speak of Lord, and King, and the others.

Mr. Joe Hoxie made a speech, in the course of which he said,

"The first question he would in future ask a candidate for Congress would be, "Can you fight?" If he said yes, he would then say, "will you fight?" and if answered yes to that, the speaker would vote for him, putting all politics out of the way. [Cheers.]"

Would Mr. Hoxie himself like to be a candidate under this test? We suppose not. But he will doubtless vote for Morissey, or Hyer, or Baker, or some other of the professional pugilists or assassins who abound in his city, and who would make fit representatives for him and such as he.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made the last speech, and told how "his blood boiled." "He referred to the attack on Mr. Sumner as very base, Mr. S. being short-sighted. It was the chivalry of a man who would walk into a woman's chamber at night and give her the bludgeon." Mr. Sumner will scarcely thank him for the comparison,—at least if he have any manliness about him.

There is one idea in Mr. Lord's speech, which is worthy of deep consideration, and therefore with it we will close our rather extended notice of this meeting. The following paragraph is worth ten times all the remainder of the stuff so applauded by "the first men of the city."

"If the Senate be destroyed, the Union is destroyed; because the Union of the states exists in the Senate. In the Senate the states are equal. There Rhode Island measures Ohio; there Texas and Florida outdouble New York. It is therefore in the Senate that we look for the Union of the states, and nothing is more astonishing or more alarming than the apparent madness of that great section of our country, whose whole protection depends upon the Senate being upheld, in seeking to prostrate and eventually destroy the dignity of the Senate. (Applause.) Prostrate the Senate, and what would Texas be? Prostrate the Senate, and what would South Carolina be? Prostrate the Senate, and what would even the great and flourishing Commonwealth of Georgia be? What would those small, and even those great, communities be except as connected with this glorious and powerful union of the states represented in the Senate? If, therefore, a blow be aimed at the Senate of the United States, it is a blow aimed most effectually at the very heart of the Union. As a Union loving man, believing it fraught with innumerable blessings of wealth, of greatness, of power, and of civil liberty, I stand alarmed at the madness of those men most interested in its preservation, calmly looking on and seeing the degradation of the Senate."

CONSISTENT.—The Massachusetts Legislature has made a great outcry against Mr. Brooks as having violated the "constitutional rights" of Mr. Sumner, and, through him, of the free States. The Massachusetts Legislature only a year ago put upon the statute books a law, avowedly unconstitutional, for the purpose of nullifying the fugitive slave law, and thus violating the constitutional rights of 15 States of the Union. And the present Legislature, immediately after calling upon Congress to punish Mr. Brooks for violating the constitution, re-enacted this law which, a few days before, it had repealed as violating the Constitution.

As the Boston Advertiser remarks: It is unfortunate that Massachusetts cannot stand in the proud position of a State allowing to the citizens of her sister States their full constitutional rights, while demanding from them respect for her own.

CANDIDATES.—Andrew J. Jones, Esq., late Commoner from Columbus, is a candidate for the Senate in the Bladen District.

Thos. D. Meares, Esq., is the American candidate for the Commons in Brunswick. Daniel L. Russell, Esq., who had been previously nominated, declined on account of ill health. Samuel Langdon, Esq., is the Democratic candidate.

Thos. H. Holmes, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for Senator in Sampson County. For the Commons, Messrs. O. P. White and G. Daughtry.

W. A. Walton and N. F. Hull are candidates for the Commons in Rowan. Both Locos.

The American candidates in Rowan are, Dr. J. G. Ramsey for the Senate; Messrs. D. C. Reid and Robert Harris for the Commons.

Lewis Thompson, Esq., of Bertie, is the American candidate for Elector in the Edenton District.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, the presiding officer presented a letter from Preston S. Brooks to Mr. Bright, in which he disclaims any intention of offending against the privileges of the Senate by his assault on Mr. Sumner, but he says that he felt bound to chastise him for the insults to his State and to his relative, and having sought him in vain elsewhere he deemed it proper to inflict that punishment here, the Senate not being in session he did not think he was committing any breach of privilege.

Mr. Brooks's letter closes as follows:—

"I submit the foregoing statement from the high respect I have for the Senate of the United States, and ask that it may be received as a full disclaimer of any design or purpose to infract its privileges or to offend its dignity. I cheerfully add, should the facts, as reported by the committee of the Senate, be nevertheless necessarily considered a breach of privilege as a conclusion of law, my earnest desire to atone for it so far as may be, by this unhesitating and unqualified apology."

The letter was read and ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, on motion of Mr. Winslow of N. C., it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the House a copy of the report of Brevet Major T. T. S. Laidley, commandant of the North Carolina arsenal, on the timber and iron and mineral resources of the Deep River country, in North Carolina.

On Monday, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the select committee on the assault on Senator Sumner, made a report, concluding as follows:

Whereas, the Senate of the United States have transmitted to this House a message complaining that Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from the State of South Carolina, committed upon the person of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, while seated at his desk in the Senate Chamber, after the adjournment of that body on the 22d of May last, a violent assault, which disabled him from attending to his duties in the Senate; and declaring that said assault was a breach of the privileges of that body.

And whereas, from respect of the privileges of the House, the Senate have further declared that, inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest him, and, *a fortiori*, cannot try or punish him for a breach of their privileges; that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to this House; and that power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body; and whereas, upon full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks has been guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence; that the same was a breach of the privileges not only of the United States Senate, but of the Senator assailed and of this House, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislative department of the Government, in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that Senators and Representatives for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place. Whereas this House is of the opinion that it has the power, and ought to punish the said Preston S. Brooks for the said assault, not only as a breach of the privileges of the Senator assailed, and of the Senate and House as declared by the Constitution, but as an act of disorderly behaviour; and—

Whereas, it further appears from such investigation that Henry A. Edmundson, a representative from the State of Virginia, and Laurence M. Keitt, a representative from South Carolina, sometime previous to said assault, were informed that it was the purpose of said Mr. Brooks to commit violence upon the person of said Charles Sumner, for words used by him in debate as a Senator in the Senate, and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the commission of such violation, were present on one or more occasions to witness the same, as friends of the assailant,—therefore

Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the said act of Henry A. Edmundson and Laurence M. Keitt in regard to said assault.

Signed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Spinner and Mr. Pennington.

Hon. Howell Cobb, from the minority of said committee, submitted a minority report, arguing that no breach of privilege, under the constitution, had been committed, and the House had no power to go beyond the Constitution in deciding that the breach of privilege had been committed.

Both of the reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Supreme Court will commence its Summer Term in this City on the second Monday in June. Causes will be called as follows:

June	12,	those from the	1st	Circuit
"	16,	" "	5th	"
"	23,	" "	2d	"
"	30,	" "	3d	"
July	7,	" "	4th	"
"	14,	" "	6th and 7th	Circuits.

Ral. Standard.

MARRIED,

In Lumberton, 1st inst., by Wm. Rice, Esq., Mr. ALFRED BULLARD to Miss MARENZA ANN HARDEN, all of Robeson.

DIED,

In Columbus, Miss., recently, at an advanced age, Capt. JOHN CRUSOE, formerly of this town, where he had many friends. He was an Englishman by birth, and was captured by a privateer, off the coast of North Carolina, in the war of 1812, and brought into Wilmington with his vessel. After the peace he settled in Fayetteville, married, and was an energetic man of business till the year 1836, when he removed to Mississippi. He has left an only son, a distinguished Lawyer of Mississippi.

In Raleigh, on Sunday morning last, Dr. JOSEPH J. W. TUCKER, in the 29th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C. F. Line, June 3, Str Flora, and boat E Belo, with goods for D Murphy, Elkin Co, S J Hinsdale, E & L Russell, J Cowles sr, J Cowles jr, Worth & Sons, W W Brittain, J & E Kerner, A A McKethan, E Wood, G W Williams & Co, L M Holmes & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, W W Verdin, Knight, Parks & Co, Foust & Bro, J H White, Deep River Co, J H & J Martine, C W Andrews, J M Rose, P Croslie, E Belo, E Hinton, Rockfish Co, N Mark, H C Jackson, C T Haigh & Sons.

THE SUMNER AFFAIR.

We find in the Northern papers part of the testimony taken by the House Committee on the case of Brooks and Sumner. It is too long for insertion. But the overwhelming importance of the subject, not less than the peculiar nature of the case, calls for such extracts as follow:

Mr. Sumner himself, besides his direct testimony, which we have heretofore published, answered questions put to him, in the course of which he said,—

"I never received any intimation in writing or otherwise, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Brooks intended to attack me, nor had I the most remote suspicion of an attack; I had no arms or means of defence of any kind; I was, in fact, entirely defenceless at the time, except so far as my natural strength went; in other words, I had no arms either about my person or in my desk; nor did I ever wear arms in my life."

[A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury endeavored to produce a false impression on this point, and to justify Mr. Brooks's inexcusable conduct, by writing as follows:—

"In deciding upon the craven conduct of Sumner, it must be recollected that he is physically of fine proportions and weighs at least 20 or 30 pounds more than Brooks, and that he was *duly informed by the latter of his intention to administer the chastisement.*"]

Mr. Sumner further testified,—

"My shirt around the neck and collar was soaked with blood; the waistcoat had many marks of blood upon it; also the trousers; the broadcloth coat was soaked with blood on the shoulders so thick that the blood had soaked through the cloth, even through the padding, and appeared on the inside; also a great deal of blood on the back of the coat and its side; I had not the least suspicion that Mr. Brooks intended to strike or inflict a blow until I felt the blow upon my head; I have not the most remote idea how often I was struck; I have two principal wounds upon my head, and several bruises on my hands and arms; at the time my assailant addressed me I did not know who he was; least of all did I suppose him to be a relative of Mr. Butler."

Willis A. Gorman's testimony was corroborative of the main facts. He added that Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, was near the scene of the assault, with a cane in his hand, and that when the witness and Senator Toombs approached, he held it above his head, as though about to strike some one. Mr. Toombs warned Mr. Keitt not to strike, who thereupon lowered his cane.

Hon. Robert Toombs described the affair as an encounter between these parties," and testified as follows:—

Was standing in the open space on the right of the Vice President's seat, in conversation with Gov. Gorman of M. T., when my attention was attracted by the collision; upon looking in the direction of the noise, saw Mr. Brooks and Mr. Sumner; Mr. B. was striking Mr. S. with a cane, and Mr. S. was either in the act of seizing Mr. B. or defending himself from his blows; could not at the instant tell what was his object from his motions; almost at the same instant saw Mr. Sumner's desk falling over, which separated the parties a little further from each other, and seemed to give Mr. B. *better play with the stick, and the next lick after that occurrence was a more effective one; it broke the stick, and lessened the resistance of Mr. S.; Mr. B. continued his blows rapidly with the part of the stick he held in his hand, until Mr. Sumner sank to the floor in rather a sitting posture;* he then ceased, and some of the bystanders, having by this time reached the parties, took Mr. B. by the arm and led him a few feet away from Sumner.

Q. You called this a rencounter; did Mr. S. do anything beyond self-defence?

A. I have stated precisely what I saw; I saw Mr. S. attempt to seize the stick or ward off the blow; could not tell which; my impression is that it was to ward off the blow; there was nothing more in the transaction to give it the character of a rencounter or collision. * * * * In the struggle Mr. S. had to come two or three seats nearer the President's chair than his own seat; he came around and sank down on the edge of the aisle; he was resting there when I got there; Mr. B. kept up his blows with great rapidity until Mr. Sumner sank on the floor; he was not striking at the instant Mr. Crittenden came around near to the parties; I came about the same time; heard Mr. Brooks make the remark that he did not intend to kill him (Mr. Sumner) but that no man should talk in that way of his State or of his absent relative, or something like that; heard no conversation between the parties; it was a very singular affair; did not hear either of them speak a word before; it struck me that not one word was said; did not hear a word prior to the blow; when I first saw Mr. Sumner, he was standing on his feet or in the act of rising; my impression is his desk had fallen, or was in the act of falling, when I first looked around; think he was standing up; heard five, six, or eight blows; they were struck very rapidly; *after the desk fell B. had a better chance at him;* he was at a better distance from M. S.; Mr. S.'s resistance was more ineffectual, and he defended himself with less vigor than he had done before; it seemed to me that with the first lick after the desk fell Mr. S. appeared to turn around toward the main aisle; think that lick was on his head; his resistance seemed to be ineffectual; there was nothing more than throwing up his hands; I don't know that there was any more resistance than to ward off the blows; saw Mr. Keitt when I got up near the combatants, with Gov. Gorman; went up immediately; by the time Keitt got to the aisle the blows had ceased; Mr. Keitt was there with, I think, a stick in his hand; he made some observation; do not recollect what it was; I think they were addressed to Mr. Crittenden; Mr. Crittenden had made some remark condemnatory of the fight; I think the expression of Mr. Brooks was in reply; I heard some expression in the nature of a threat, but do not recollect what it was; I think they were directed to Mr. Crittenden, though I could not tell whether to him or Sumner distinctly; the reason why I thought they were directed to Mr. Crittenden was because he had made some remark that it was a shame, or something of that sort; I think I recollect telling Mr. Keitt not to strike; he seemed to be excited; he had a stick in his hand, but I do not know whether it was raised or not; had the impression that he was going to use it, or rather I was afraid he might use it; when I made the observation Mr. B. was standing in the aisle; Mr. Crittenden was there, he made some such remarks as I have stated; Mr. B. was standing in the crowd; then Mr. Keitt made some excited remark—what I do not recollect; I am not sure; would not say he intended to strike him; I made the remark from the apprehension that he was going to strke Mr. Crittenden; Mr. S. was some ten or twelve feet away; I first saw Mr. Keitt when this remark was made by Mr. Crittenden; saw no demonstration until that remark was made.

The Hon. W. Winslow testified that Mr. Brooks sat some time in the Senate Chamber, waiting his opportunity.

Jas. W. Simonton testified, that when he heard the noise of the blows, "I rushed forward, and as I came near him, Mr. Keitt rushed in, running around Sumner and Brooks with his cane raised, crying "Let them alone," threatening myself and others who had rushed in to interfere; my attention was especially directed to Mr. Sumner, and to Mr. Keitt, who seemed to be acting in concert with Mr. Brooks; Mr. Holland, an officer of the Senate, interfered with a great deal of energy just as the collision ended, commanding Brooks and Keitt to stop; I noticed Keitt run in from the centre aisle and raise his cane; his language was "Let them alone, God d—d you;" Keitt came from toward the clerk's desk; I saw him strike no blow, but he was flourishing his cane over his head; he brandished the cane as I have described, and almost completed a circle around Sumner and Brooks.

Hon. A. E. Edmondson of Virginia testified as follows:—

Was not present at the assault; the first intimation I had that Mr. Brooks had taken any offence at what Sumner had said, was in the Senate Chamber, on the second day of the speech, when I heard a gentleman say that Brooks had taken exceptions to remarks made by Sumner the day before in relation to Judge Butler and South Carolina; the morning after Sumner closed his speech, while on my way to the House with some other gentlemen, I met Brooks at the foot of the first flight of steps approaching the Capitol; I accosted him, saying, "you are going the wrong way for the discharge of your duties;" he asked me to walk with him; I did so; he then told me Mr. Sumner had been very insulting to his State, and that he had determined to punish him, unless he made an ample apology; we took a seat in the Capitol grounds, near the walk leading from the Avenue to the Capitol; he said to me: "I wish you merely to be present and if a difficulty should occur to take no part in it; Sumner may have friends with him, and I want a friend of mine to be with me to do me justice;" I asked him what was his purpose; he said it was to call upon Sumner for the insulting language used towards his State, and if he did not apologize, to punish him; when I met Mr. Brooks, it was about ten minutes before the time for the meeting of the House on Wednesday morning; I remember to have heard Mr. Brooks say it was time for Southern men to stop this coarse abuse used by the Abolitionists against Southern people and States, and said that he should not feel that he was representing his State properly if he permitted such things to be said; that he learned Mr. Sumner intended to do this thing day before he made his speech; that he did it deliberately, and "I think I ought to punish him for it;" the next morning, when coming to the capitol, at about the time for the House to meet, I saw Mr. Brooks sitting in the gate house of the capitol grounds, at the entrance from Pennsylvania avenue, alone; I supposed what his object was, and stepped in; I said you are looking out; he said he was desirous of seeing Mr. Sumner; that he could not overlook the insult; that he had scarcely slept any the night before, from thinking of it, and that it ought to be promptly resented; we sat there only a few minutes, during which time I learned that his purpose was to meet Mr. Sumner before he got into the Senate Chamber; that he could see from that position whether he should walk or ride; if he should be in a carriage, he (Brooks) intended to pass through the grounds and Capitol and meet him, before he reached the Senate Chamber; I stated to him that *would be an imprudent course, that I had no doubt Mr. Sumner was physically a stronger man than himself,* and the exertion and fatigue of passing up so many flights of steps would render him unable to contend with Mr. Sumner, should a personal conflict take place; we walked then to the Capitol; our conversation as we passed on was in relation to other matters; when we arrived at the door entering into the rotunda he remarked he was going into the Senate Chamber, and went in that direction; I went into the House, where I found Mr. Lindley, of Miss., was announcing the death of his colleague, Mr. Miller; he was followed by Mr. H. Marshall, the House then adjourned; and I walked over to the Senate, and saw Mr. Brooks standing in the lobby on the opposite side of the main aisle from where Sumner sat; the Senate soon adjourned; when I noticed Brooks again he was occupying a seat in the Senate Chamber; as I was passing near him I asked him if he was a Senator; he then said to me he would stand this no longer; he would send to Mr. Sumner to retire from the Chamber; he then got up and went into the vestibule, outside of the Chamber, with that view; I followed him, and said that if he sent such a message Mr. Sumner would probably send for him to come into the Senate Chamber; he seemed busy at his desk, directing documents, and he would effect nothing by this, he having previously said he did not desire to have any interview with Mr. Sumner while ladies were present, and I knew there still remained a lady occupying a seat in the lobby, not far from where Mr. Sumner was sitting; we then stepped back into the Senate Chamber; I immediately passed on through another door near which I met a friend, Senator Johnson, to whom I propounded the question if there would be any impropriety, should any altercation occur between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Sumner, in its taking place in the Senate Chamber, the Senate having adjourned at the time; my recollection is that I suggested in said conversation there seemed to me no impropriety in calling on Mr. Sumner in the Senate, it having adjourned some time before, and there being few persons present—the insult was given there, and that might be looked upon as the proper place to recant it, and further that, should collision follow, both parties might prefer it to take place where it would be more private. The conversation terminated, and as I turned away from this gentleman, heard a noise in the Senate Chamber with exclamations of "Oh," "Oh," I went back as quickly as I could, but when I got in the whole difficulty was over; I found Mr. Sumner in a reclining position, Mr. Morgan holding him by the arm, saying that he was very badly hurt and that a physician must be procured.

New Orleans Municipal Election.—A telegraphic report in our exchanges, dated New Orleans May 2nd, state that the whole Know Nothing ticket for municipal officers in said city has been elected, with the exception of two Councilmen.

There was a great deal of rioting during the election—fighting, stabbing, and shooting were the order of the day.

The Clerk of the 1st district court was shot and stabbed by the "Sicilian" gang, and in the 11th precinct three "Sicilians" were killed.

CHICAGO, June 2, 1856.

Aid to Kansas.—The adjourned meeting of Saturday night, for the further consideration of Kansas affairs, and the ratification of the Republican ticket, was the largest ever held in Illinois. It was resolved to send five hundred settlers from Illinois to Kansas, and $15,000 was subscribed for that purpose. A committee was appointed to procure further subscriptions, and take charge of the arrangements.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT ON THE SUMNER OUTRAGE.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his great address on Washington in Taunton, Mass., on Friday evening last, on which occasion, after alluding to the distinguished favor with which the address had been received in various parts of the country, and stating that the character of Washington was the only subject which had the power to call him out from his retirement to address public audiences more frequently than is consistent with his health or the purposes of his life, he said:

But with the satisfaction I feel in addressing you at this time are mingled feelings of the profoundest anxiety and grief. A sadness which I strive in vain to repress, overwhelms me at the thought of the occurrences of the past week, and a serious apprehension forces itself upon my mind, that events are even now in train, with an impulse too mighty to be resisted, which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood through all her borders, for generations yet to come. The civil war, with its horrid train of fire and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontier of the Union—the worse than civil war, which, after raging for months unrebuked at the Capitol of the Union, has at length, with a lawless violence of which I know no example on the annals of the constitutional government, stained the floor of the Senate Chamber with the blood of a defenceless man, and he a Senator from Massachusetts. Oh! my good friends, these are events which, for the good name, the peace, the safety of the country, it were well worth all the gold of California to blot from the record of the past week. They sicken the heart of the patriot, of the good citizen, of the Christian; they awaken a gloomy doubt, whether the toils, the sacrifices and the suffering our fathers endured for the sake of founding a higher, a purer and a freer civilization of this Western Continent than the world had yet seen, have not been endured in vain. For myself, my friends, they fill me with sorrow too deep for tears. I am not ashamed of the weakness, for I sorrow not for myself. My few remaining years are running too rapidly to a close, to allow me to attach much importance to anything this side of the grave which concerns me individually: but I sorrow beyond the power of words to express, for the objects of my affection which I shall leave behind—for my children—for my country. And God is my witness, that if, by laying down my life at this hour, I could undo what has been done the last two years, beginning with the disastrous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to embitter the different sections of the country against each other, and weaken the ties which unite them, I would willingly and cheerfully make the sacrifice. Did I not think there is healing charm in the name of Washington—that attachment and veneration for his character is almost the only kindly sentiment that pervades the whole country, and that in the contemplation of that character, there is a spirit of wisdom to guide and of love to soothe and unite, I would even now throw myself upon your indulgence, to excuse me from the duties of the evening.

RETURNING FROM THE WARS.

We have seen and conversed with some of the passengers by the Orizaba who have been adherents to the cause of General Walker in Nicaragua. They have returned from the war for reasons satisfactory to themselves,—perhaps it would be safer to say unsatisfactory—and at which it was not difficult to guess. One with whom we held a short dialogue had "been with Walker from the first." Seeing that he was wretchedly clothed, and in other respects would scarcely be regarded as a favorable advertisement of Walker's successes, we said frankly to him that he did not appear to have much benefitted himself by his adherence to the general, and with an expressive word or two he virtually admitted the justice of the remark. Others of them were in similar plight, and we could not learn that any one of Walker's party had in any way benefitted himself as much as he might easily have done by pursuing a course of peaceful industry in his own country, while it was acknowledged that the climate was decimating those who remain with Walker.

As to that chieftain himself, it was freely conceded that he was "hard up for funds," which we strongly suspect to be the reason why some of his "first" adherents, and others of his supporters, (of whom the Orizaba brought a goodly number) are abandoning him. On being told that "crackers and beef," as well as money, were on the way to Walker, one of his ex-soldiers remarked, "That's just what he wants." They seemed confident, however, that he would be able to maintain his ground. Granada, his headquarters, they reported as being signally unhealthy from its location in a deep hollow, and that its climate would always be fatal to foreigners. They seemed to have learned, too, to speak with respect of the Costa Rican troops, whom they represented as well supplied with Minnie rifles and very expert in their use. "A fellow couldn't put his head from behind a tree, but he was sure to have a rifle ball in his skull, and drop." They expressed their belief that "by this time Walker was at Virgin bay." Our conversation with them, as the reader will judge, did not elevate our idea of filibusterism, or excite any confident expectation of Walker's final success.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Crops in Virginia.—The ravages of the fly on the wheat crop in Virginia this season have been beyond all precedent. On tide-water, in the Piedmont region, and in the fine valley of Virginia, it has alike shortened the crop one-half—and now the joint worm having commenced its work it seems there will be but little left for the sickle. With a long and universal drought now prevailing, it is impossible for it to recover enough to make half a crop. The corn scarcely showing above the ground was, in many places, cut down by the frost of the 30th of May. There is a very great scarcity of grass, owing to the drought.

The above, say the editors of the Baltimore *Sun*, is the report of an intelligent gentleman who has been farming for fourteen years in the Piedmont country of Virginia, and who has lately passed through that whole section, besides six of the finest wheat growing counties of the Virginia valley.

Walking upon Railroad Tracks.—A person who walks upon a railroad track but slightly apprehends the danger of his position. He imagines that he can step out of the way upon the approach of a train, but there are now, unfortunately, too many instances upon record of the fallacy of the supposition. A striking instance of this kind lately occurred upon a railroad running out of Boston. The engineer of a train running at the ordinary speed, discovered ahead a woman upon the track, with a child in her arms. The alarm whistle was blown, but she did not move from her position, and then the brakes were so effectually applied that the train was brought to a stand still at about ten feet from her. When she was reached, she was crouching down with her child clasped in her arms and appeared to be as incapable of any effort for her own safety as if struck suddenly with paralysis.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 5.

The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived here last evening, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 24th ult.

The political news is of no particular importance.

Cotton.—Prices are a trifle lower, the decline being principally in lower qualities.

Breadstuffs.—The market is a shade lower.

The money market is easier. Consol 94¼.

The British Ministry had again triumphed on the motion censuring the abandonment of maritime law, touching neutrals.

Nothing decisive had transpired touching the "Sound Dues" question.

The reported Russian successes in Circassia are confirmed.

MORE EXCITING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

We have again a batch of exciting rumors from Kansas territory. From Leavenworth City, May 28, it is reported that an armed body of men, after parading the streets, arrested a clerk of the investigating committee, named Courray, and two witnesses who had been subpœnaed, Messrs. Parrott and Moore. It is represented that this party was led by a South Carolinian, Mr. Warren Wilkes, who, it is also represented, avowed that he had no legal authority for making the arrests.

It will be seen that the above report is dated at Leavenworth May 28. Another correspondent writing from Topeka, May 25,—three days earlier—gives the following version. The reader will at once perceive how these reports are multiplied, and can conceive how much of the column upon column published as news from Kansas, is but a repetition of the same thing, variously told:—

Mr. Parrott, a prominent lawyer of Kansas, has just arrived from Leavenworth. He informs, that on Wednesday last he was arrested by a party of twenty men, bearing U. S. muskets, under the command of Col. Wilkes, of South Carolina, and taken before the Vigilance Committee. Leavenworth was surrounded by picket guards and no one suffered to enter or leave the town. Col. Wilkes had a list of the principal citizens whom he intended to arrest. He had already made three arrests. It was stated that the whole Territory would be placed under military surveillance.

Another report is that at Passowatamie Creek, some pro-slavery men had attempted to drive a free state man from his claim. He refused to leave, and they were about to hang him, when his neighbors came to his rescue, and some of the pro-slavery men were shot. This story is also published in various versions, from various quarters, and in one case it assumes the following form:—

The Republican publishes an extra of the Kansas Herald of the 28th ult, which confirms the report previously telegraphed of the murder of eight pro-slavery men on Pottowatamie Creek, by a party of free state men. The victims were most horribly mutilated. In some instances, after their throats had been cut, their legs and arms had been chopped off, and their eyes gouged out. All the pro-slavery families at Hickory Point were driven off at the point of the bayonet, and their horses and provisions stolen by the free state men.

There can be little doubt that this is as gross an exaggeration as was the story of the total destruction of Lawrence.

General Pomeroy, it is reported, had left for Washington. He is a delegate to the Republican national convention.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

CHICAGO, June 3.

The Civil War in Kansas.—Dates from Lawrence of the 25th have been received. The correspondent of the Tribune sends a list of the property destroyed at Lawrence, amounting to $130,000. The difficulty mentioned as occurring at Pottawatamie Creek took place at Oswatomie. The quarrel arose from depredations by some pro-slavery men on the cattle of the Free-State men.

On the 26th ultimo some pro-slavery men seized a Free State man and hung him, when his wife fled and aroused their neighbors to a rescue. A fight ensued, and five pro-slavery and two Free State men were killed. A force of sixty men organized at Westport and proceeded to Oswatomie.

Another New State—Deseret.—The good people of the Salt Lake country have held a convention and adopted a constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, to be called Deseret. The constitution is brief and simple. It tolerates all religions, is silent on the subject of slavery, and says not a word about how many wives a man may have. Messengers have been sent to Washington to lay the application before Congress. Every form has been observed in the preliminaries—the whole people of the territory have ratified the constitution; and on the outside there is no ground for exception. But beneath the surface is that horrible moral and social pest—polygamy. It is difficult to say what should be done. Congress has no right to dictate the domestic laws of any State; but it has the right to refuse to admit a territory into the Union as a State. It will be a terrible disgrace to the Union to have a State, tolerating and encouraging polygamy; but it may be, that is the best means of reforming that deluded people. This comes of conquest and the admittance of all the offscourings of Europe into our country.

Richmond Whig.

We hear it rumored that one of our Springfield clergymen declares it to be the duty of Sumner, as soon as he recovers from his bruises, to take a revolver and shoot Brooks.—*Springfield Argus.*

That one of "the 3,000" ought to have been enrolled and drilled in "Beecher's Rifle Corps" long ago. This modern Gospel is wonderfully infectious, and speaks well for the instruction so many of our clergymen have received in the abolition nursery.—*New Haven Register.*

The Proper Course.—We are informed that the students of the University have shown their good sense by refusing in public meeting to take any action in reference to the recent assault in the U. S. Senate. The young gentlemen were satisfied, whatever opinions they might entertain, that it was not a matter in which they were expected to take part. Their conduct reflects severely upon the insignificant Colleges of the North, who are making a great to do over the assault upon Mr. Sumner, as though it were a sectional issue in which their youthful voices should be heard.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

Street Fight.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, a street rencontre took place between Gen. Small and Capt. John Tyler, (son of the ex-President,) between whom and the former gentleman a controversy has for some time been going on in relation to the Brigadier Generalship of the second brigade. It appears they had some sharp words, then came to blows, and a pretty severe conflict ensued, in which Gen. Small fell to the ground with considerable violence, and the Captain on top. Several friends finally interfered and the combatants were parted. They subsequently had another collision, but beyond a few scratches, neither suffered any thing serious.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In Thursday's Observer we gave the doings of the first two days of the Convention.

On the third day, (Wednesday,) the Committee on a Platform reported, through Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, who remarked that the Kansas and Nebraska part of the platform had been adopted with perfect unanimity. The committee did not have perfect unanimity, however, upon the foreign policy suggested, but recommend it heartily.

The Platform is the same as that of the Baltimore Convention of 1852, with the addition of the following:—

AND WHEREAS, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto: Therefore—

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, That, in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant adherance to those principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great progressive people.

Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever; that the time has come when the people of the United States should declare themselves in favor of free seas, of progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; that their bearing and import should admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Resolved, That a great highway of Nature, as well as the assent of those States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has been marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that this result should be secured by the timely and efficient control which we have a right to claim over it; that no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress; nor should we allow any interference with the relations which it may suit our policy to establish with the Government of States within whose dominion it lies; that we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic isthmus.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico; to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised upon the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Mr. Macklin, of Pennsylvania, moved the adoption of the platform and resolutions, without the dotting of an *i* or crossing a *t*.

Mr. Conway, of Virginia, asked a division of the question.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved the previous question.

Mr. Garnet, of Virginia—I demand a division of the question. I object to the introduction of any new doctrine.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri—The case of the New York delegates has not been settled; and I am opposed to consider the matter further until it is.

The North Carolina delegation inquired whether the Committee meant to incorporate the fugitive road resolution as a part of the platform? [Yes, no," from every part of the house.]

The previous question was sustained.

Mr. Breckenridge called for a vote by States, which was agreed to, and the vote was taken on the report of the Committee on resolutions as submitted, except the last five resolutions, which define the foreign policy of the government.

The vote by States was unanimously in favor (New York not taken)—ayes 261, nays none.

The vote was taken separately on the five closing resolutions; and they were adopted 244 to 49, 239 to 23, 199 to 55, 221 to 38, and 225 to 30.

The following supplementary resolution, presented by the Committee, was then taken up:

Resolved, that the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of safe and speedy communication by military and postal roads through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coast of this Union; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exert, promptly, all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

This was laid on the table, 139 to 120. (North Carolina voted 10 for laying on the table.)

The result was greeted with cheers and hisses.

Mr. Meade of Va., and Mr. Lowe of Md. made unsuccessful efforts to introduce resolutions declaring that the resolutions on foreign policy should form no part of the platform. Great confusion prevailed, the President threatening to call the disorderly members by name, which was loudly applauded.

A motion was made to proceed to a vote for a candidate for President, but it was objected that the Committee on Credentials had not reported, and New York was consequently not yet in Convention.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was willing New York should have a chance of voting in the Convention, but he was not willing to magnify the quarrels of that State into undue importance. Three days were long enough to enable the rival delegations to settle their differences, if they could be settled at all. But it was now well understood, that, glad of her support, the Democratic party could do without her. [Immense applause and shouts from the delegates and those in the galleries.]

After a warm debate, the Convention adjourned till Thursday morning.

On the 4th day, (Thursday,) the Committee on Credentials reported on the New York case. Mr. Stevenson, of Ken., the Chairman, said, they had given three day's attention to the case, and had heard both of the parties claiming seats. After an able argument from both sections they had agreed to stand on the noble platform of the Convention, and had pledged the honor of both sections to unite and make a common battle for the nominee of this Convention.

It was lamentable, he said, that the great Democracy should be met by dissensions; but they have passed away, and both have agreed to bury the past in oblivion, uniting on the last two platforms adopted by the New York State Conventions of the Hards and Softs. He then read the report and preamble, as modified, recognizing the Softs as a regularly organized portion of the Democratic party, and the Hards as an organized body.

Resolved, That the two sections be now consolidated, and that the Softs have forty-four delegates and the Hards twenty-six delegates, and that the minority shall not be overruled by the majority.

Also, Resolved, That the delegates be allowed to register their vote on the platform.

Very slight applause followed the reading of the report.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, then took the stand, greeted by immense applause. As chairman of the Committee, he said he was bound to make a minority report. The minority felt that they had no right to make a distinction between the delegations, but admit both to equal representation. [Immense applause.]

The report reviews the action of the committee, and goes into an argument to show that the Hards are the regular Democracy, and the Softs seceders, sometimes acting together, and at other times separate. The report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two delegations from New York be authorized to select 35 delegates; and that the 70 delegates thus selected be admitted as the delegations of the two sections of the New York Democracy to this Convention, and that they be allowed one hour to report their selection. The two delegations to vote separately, each party to be entitled to 17 votes. The vote of the State to be cast alternately by the two delegations—the Softs casting the vote the first time. [Immense cheering.]

The Convention rejected the majority report, and the minority report, dividing the delegation equally between the Hards and Softs, was adopted—when the Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock, to meet at 2 o'clock, and then proceed to ballot.

CINCINNATI, June 5.

Shocking Affair.—Last night a shocking affair occurred in front of the Burnet House. Geo P. Buell, the editor of the Democratic Review, at Washington, made a speech in front of the hotel, denouncing the Know-Nothings and Abolitionists, when he was interrupted by an individual in the crowd, and finally they came to blows; in the melee Buell was stabbed in the back with a knife which penetrated to his lungs, inflicting a dangerous wound. His condition this morning is critical—bleeding internally.

The testimony shows that Mr. Buell was attacked by a Democrat, who heard him call himself an "American."

A letter from Cincinnati says.—

"Brooks, of South Carolina, is expected here to-morrow, and he will be the lion of the city. Your correspondent has passed through Central Ohio and found that the Kansas difficulties and the Sumner assault have created a perfect furor. Party lines seem broken down, and the Presidential election will probably show a great revulsion of popular feeling in that section."

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends and this community that he intends to leave here on the First of July, as usual, to be absent until the first of October.

Persons desiring his professional services will please not delay their calls until the last moment.

P. S.—As I am very much in need of money, those who still owe me will please call and settle, and thus oblige D. W. C. B.

May 3, 1856. 1-6wi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1856.

THE NOMINATIONS.—It will be seen that the Cincinnati Convention has resulted in the nomination of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

Mr. Buchanan is an old politician, too old and well known to require description. He came into political life a violent Federalist, bitterly hostile to the war of 1812, and to the virtuous Republican Administration of Mr. Madison, under which it was declared and prosecuted. He subsequently abandoned the Federal party and became a Jackson democrat. And with that party his political fortunes have since been identified, and have flourished—Senator in Congress, Secretary of State, Minister to England, and now candidate for the Presidency.

We do not regard him as a reliable man. He was well aware, personally, of the injustice of the charge of "bribery and corruption" made by his party against Mr. Clay in 1825, and had it in his power by his own testimony to relieve Mr. Clay, who was his personal friend, though party opponent, of the imputation. But he never did Mr. Clay justice by telling the whole truth. We cannot forgive him for so treating a frank and candid man like Henry Clay. The particulars may be found in Colton's Life of Clay, vol. 1st, from page 351 to page 427, particularly on page 418.

But on the great question of the present time he is not so reliable, we think, as Mr. Pierce, though his professions are fair. We regret, therefore, for the sake of the South, his nomination over Pierce. For another reason, also, we regret it. He is a stronger candidate than Pierce, and Mr. Fillmore's chance of beating him is not so good. Again: His nomination is unquestionably a triumph of the free States over the South. The latter generally preferred Pierce, who has stood by them manfully during the trying events of the past two years. All these considerations cause us to regret this nomination.

Mr. Breckenridge is rather a young man, probably about 35. Three years ago he was elected to Congress from Mr. Clay's District in Kentucky, his personal character being so good as to secure a vast number of Whig votes, and an election in a district strongly Whig. His single term in Congress (at the end of which he voluntarily retired,) showed him to be "a man of mark." Few members ever so soon attained so high a rank in Congress.

He was a member of the Cincinnati Convention.

THE U. S. SENATE.—This body, the last hope of the country, is gradually becoming abolitionized. Two or three years ago, the fanatics could poll but three or four votes. Now they have twelve or fifteen. And on Wednesday last, Connecticut elected another, Dixon, in place of Toucey, a conservative democrat, true to the South as well as the North. The vote stood for Dixon 115, Toucey 101, scattering 7. Dixon, who is a man of brilliant talents, was supported by the Americans and abolitionists.

CANDIDATES.—The American candidates in Orange County are: For the Senate, Josiah Turner, jr.; for the Commons, Wm. N. Patterson and Frederick N. Strudwick.

Z. B. Vance, Esq., American, having become a candidate for the Senate in the Buncombe District, has retired from the joint editorship of the Asheville Spectator, leaving that paper, as formerly, in the hands of J. D. Hyman, Esq. Mr. Coleman is the Locofoco candidate in that District.

Josiah Collins, Esq., of Washington, has declined the Senatorial Nomination tendered to him by the Locofocos.

We are under obligations to Mr. Yates, Senior Editor of the Carolinian, now at Cincinnati as a delegate to the Democratic Convention, for a copy of the Daily Enquirer of that place, containing the detailed account of the first day's proceedings of that body.

It gives a list of the North Carolina Delegation, as follows:—

Delegates Arrived.—Henrie House—W. W. Avery, Bedford Brown, J. T. Granberry, I. F. Lewis, T. D. McDowell, H. G. Williams, J. W. Neal, Dr. W. Sloan, T. L. Clingman, W. S. Ashe, R. R. Heath, Dr. M. Selby, W. J. Yates, F. A. Thornton, J. Morrison, B. Craige, J. B. Gordon, North Carolina.

The "head quarters" of this Delegation is at a "Parlor of the Henrie House."

We have since received other Cincinnati papers, from Mr. Yates and Col. Morrison.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend "at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum on each several payment of stock from the date of same."

The Bank went into operation in September; the profits have consequently accrued from that time.—*Wilmington Herald.*

At a Called Meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Celebration of the 80th Anniversary of American Independence, Mayor Lutterloh was called to the Chair, and J. A. Pemberton requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Maj. Arch'd McLean, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make all necessary arrangements:

Military Committee.—Maj. W. Draughon, Capt. Jno. H. Cook, Capt. Wm. Huske, Lieut. J. B. Starr.

Church Committee.—Maj. A. McLean, W. T. Horne, J. H. Roberts, G. W. I. Goldston, Avon E. Hall.

Orator and Reader.—R. P. Buxton, Thos. J. Robinson, J. A. Pemberton, C. E. Leete.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the expenses of the Celebration be defrayed by the Town.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Chm'n.

J. A. PEMBERTON, Sec'y.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—Total receipts, 3,361,919 bales, against 2,475,476 last year. Increase 880,443.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER AFFAIR.—This most deplorable occurrence is losing none of its original importance, but its disastrous effect upon the peace and happiness of the country, upon the perpetuity of the Union, is more and more manifested every day. Among the signs, the reader will particularly note the solemn view taken of it by Mr. Everett, than whom there are few in the country more entitled to consideration. Age adds somewhat, it is true, to the sombre coloring through which men see objects. But we can scarcely think any view too gloomy for the present state of affairs. Bitterness and ultraism are indulged to such an extent in both sections of the country; and demagogueism so fattens by pandering to the worst passions of ultraists in both, that there seems but little hope of the return of that moderation, conciliation, and conservatism, on which the Union was founded, and without which it cannot weather a storm such as is now raging.

The remarks of Mr. Everett will be found in another column. As will also extracts from the testimony taken by the House Committee. This last puts the boasted "chivalry" of the South Carolina member in a worse light than it appeared before, bad as that was. He waylaid Sumner for two days, and finally listened to a suggestion by his friend Mr. Edmundson, that Sumner might prove an over-match for him if attacked under certain circumstances. He therefore abandoned the plan which might have exposed himself to defeat and disgrace in the encounter, and adopted the perfectly safe one of attacking Sumner whilst in his seat, unconscious of danger and incapable of defending himself. Out upon *such* "chivalry"! We regard Sumner as one of the meanest and worst men in existence, and altogether deserving of punishment; but a brave and honorable man should not have so treated a dog.

In our last we gave the conclusion of the Report of the House Committee, recommending the expulsion of Brooks and disapproval of the conduct of Keitt and Edmundson. There was a very long Minority Report, of which the following closing paragraph and resolution will show the spirit:—

"It will be seen, from the view which we have taken of the Constitution on this subject, that we do not differ from the majority of the committee upon the fact that the two Houses should have the power to protect themselves in their deliberations and in the discharge of all their constitutional duties. We differ as to the source from which that power is derived and the mode in which it is to be exercised. Those who claim for Congress these peculiar privileges look to parliamentary law, British precedents, and the necessity of the case, for their authority. We, on the contrary, look to the Constitution of the country for the authority, and to the laws passed in pursuance thereof for the mode and manner of its enforcement; and it is for the House to say whether it will rest its claim to privileges upon the one or the other of these sources of power. Holding, as we do, that neither House has any privileges except those which are written and declared either in the Constitution or some law or rule passed in pursuance thereof, and that the facts developed by the evidence show no violation of any such written and recognised privileges, we recommend the adoption of the following Resolution.

"Resolved, That this House has no jurisdiction over the assault alleged to have been committed by the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, a member of this House from the State of South Carolina, upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts; and therefore deem it improper to express any opinion on the subject."

HOWELL COBB,
ALFRED B. GREENWOOD.

Deeply solicitous for the safety of the Senate, and its preservation from outrage or apprehension of outrage, we cannot but regard the above as a most "lame and impotent conclusion."

Of course Mr. Brooks will not be expelled, as recommended by the majority of the Committee. It requires a vote of two-thirds to expel a member; and we have already an indication that the Southern members will vote in a body against it. The votes of the members from the free States will doubtless be given in a body for expulsion; but, though a majority, they fall considerably short of two-thirds.

So far as our observation extends, a majority of the Southern papers, of all parties, condemn the conduct of Mr. Brooks—indeed of both Brooks and Sumner. There are some, however, who applaud it, particularly in Virginia and South Carolina. The Richmond Enquirer, for instance, says,—

"Our approbation is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequences."

Upon which the N. Y. Express justly remarks:

"Then you approve of taking an unarmed, near-sighted, and defenceless man unawares,—of beating him over his head while in his seat and before he can rise to a level with the man who strikes. Bill Poole would have died sooner than take a man at this disadvantage, and so would Tom Hyer, or any professed or fair fighter in or out of the ring."

WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!—George Law was one of the prominent competitors for the nomination for the Presidency among the Northern wing of the American party. He failed to get the nomination. The party had the good sense to prefer Millard Fillmore. And now what does George Law do? The following paragraph will show:—

"The George Law men are getting up a convention to meet at New York, the 12th inst. Their programme as proclaimed from Albany is *ultra abolition.*"

MASSACHUSETTS.—The bill to appropriate $20,000 to aid the free-soilers in Kansas, has been laid on the table in the Massachusetts Legislature, by a majority of 80 votes.

Corn sells at 50½ cents a bushel in Norfolk, Va. Fayetteville continues to be the highest corn market that we know of.

FIRE.—The Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Cobb, Hilton & Beeton, at Kinston, N. C. with three other houses, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st ult. Loss $9,000 to $12,000. No insurance.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The proceedings are brought up, on the preceding page, to Thursday noon. At 2 P. M. the Convention re-assembled. The New York Delegation, "half and half," appeared and took seats, and each division recorded their votes "for the Platform as adopted."

The voting for a candidate then commenced.

Hon. Richard K. Meade of Va. nominated Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Hibbard of N. H. nominated Gen. Pierce. Mr. Inge of California nominated Gen. Cass. Mr. Richardson of Illinois nominated Mr. Douglas.

Much applause succeeded the nominations of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas, but President Pierce's name was received coldly.

The first vote was as follows:—

	Buch.	Pierce.	Doug.	Cass.
Maine	5	3	—	—
New Hampshire	—	5	—	—
Vermont	—	5	—	—
Massachusetts	4	9	—	—
Rhode Island	—	4	—	—
Connecticut	6	—	—	—
New York	17	18	—	—
New Jersey	7	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	27	—	—	—
Delaware	3	—	—	—
Maryland	6	2	—	—
Virginia	15	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	10	—	—
South Carolina	—	8	—	—
Georgia	—	10	—	—
Alabama	—	9	—	—
Mississippi	—	7	—	—
Louisiana	6	—	—	—
Ohio	13	1	4	1
Kentucky	4	4	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	—
Indiana	13	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	11	—
Missouri	—	—	9	—
Arkansas	—	4	—	—
Michigan	6	—	—	—
Florida	—	3	—	—
Texas	—	4	—	—
Iowa	—	—	4	—
Wisconsin	3	2	—	—
California	—	—	—	4

The N. Y. Softs voted for Pierce; the Hards for Buchanan.

Thirteen other votes were taken as follows:

	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas.	Cass.
1st ballot	135	122	33	5
2d	139	119½	31½	6
3d	139½	119	32	5½
4th	141	119	30	5½
5th	140	119½	31	5½
6th	155	107½	28	5½
7th	143½	89½	58	5½
8th	147½	87½	56	5½
9th	146	87	56	7
10th	150½	80½	59½	5½
11th	147½	80	63	5½
12th	148	79	63½	5½
13th	150	77½	63	5½
14th	152½	79	63	5½

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

It will be seen that the first five votes were pretty uniform. After that the principal changes were as follows: On the 6th, Tennessee left Pierce and voted for Buchanan. On the 7th, Tennessee left Buchanan and voted for Douglas. Arkansas changed 4 from Pierce to Douglas. Georgia from Pierce, and gave 7 to Douglas and 3 to Buchanan. On the 10th, Vermont changed from Pierce to Douglas. On the 14th, Rhode Island changed from Pierce to Buchanan.

After the 14th vote the Convention adjourned till Friday morning. At 9 o'clock on that morning it met and proceeded to vote as follows:

Fifteenth Ballot.—Mr. Buchanan received 108½; Pierce 3½; Douglas 118½; Cass 4½.

The name of Mr. Pierce was now withdrawn by New Hampshire.

Sixteenth Ballot.—Buchanan 168; Douglas 121; Cass 6.

A despatch from Douglas was read, asking his friends to drop him and go for Buchanan, who had received a majority.

Seventeenth Ballot.—Buchanan 296; Scattering 3.

On the 15th and 16th votes, North Carolina left Pierce and voted for Douglas. On the last vote, she went for Buchanan.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, said that his State loved Buchanan, and reminded the convention that four years ago he had been their first choice. They then yielded him cheerfully as they now yielded Messrs. Pierce and Douglas. North Carolina came here with a desire to support the candidate who had proved himself truest to the Union and the constitution. To this end they had cast their vote first for Mr. Pierce, then for Mr. Douglas, and now they gave their entire vote to Mr. Buchanan.

The N. Y. Softs voted for Douglas after leaving Pierce. They finally voted for Buchanan.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a Vice-President. The following is the result of the first ballot: Hon. J. C. Breckenridge of Ky., 55; Gen. John A. Quitman, of Miss., 56; Linn Boyd, of Ky., 33; Fitzpatrick, of Ala., 11; Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn., 29; Herschell V. Johnson, of Arkansas, 31; Rusk, of Texas, 2; Polk, of Tenn., 5; Dobbin, of N. C., 13.

The second ballot was unanimously for J. C. Breckenridge, of Ky.

A resolution pledging all the Constitutional powers of the government to aid in the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, was adopted by a vote of 205 ayes to 85 nays.

The Democratic Convention.—The Convention report was completed at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Breckenridge, and Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, and others. The city of Charleston, was fixed upon as the place of meeting of the next National Convention. The National committee was appointed. Resolutions were passed which authorized the casting of lots for the New York member, but the Softs declined participating in this game of chance, and Augustus Schell, being the only name in the hat, was elected. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.* Subsequently the President of the Convention delivered an eloquent speech.

Ratification meetings, and firing of cannon, are the order of the day at the North. A man was killed at Worcester, Mass. by a premature discharge of cannon. They have not, however, superseded the indignation meetings about Brooks and Sumner.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.

Effigies of President Pierce and Mr. Brooks.—This morning effigies of President Pierce and Preston S. Brooks were found hanging in front of the State House, 80 feet from the ground, at the top of the Pierce and King liberty pole of 1852.

CONGRESS.

On Thursday there were only a dozen Senators and 30 Representatives present. Both Houses therefore adjourned without doing any thing.

Mr. Gilmer arrived at home on Friday of last week where he remained till Wednesday of this week, when he took the cars for the East, expecting to spend a day at Chapel Hill Commencement, when he would proceed to fill the appointments made by his friends in the North-Eastern portions of the State. Mr. G. appeared in good health and fine spirits.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Mr. Gilmer arrived in this City on Thursday evening last, on his way to his Eastern appointments. Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer are expected to leave in the cars this (Friday) evening for Halifax, by way of Goldsborough.

Ral. Standard.

FIGHTING AT THE ELECTION IN WASHINGTON.—All accounts represent the scenes at the election in Washington city last week as in the highest degree outrageous. The following is the statement of the American Organ:—

The Rows.—The scene that disgraced the Fourth Ward yesterday is unparalleled in the history of the city. At a preconcerted signal the Irish attacked the Americans with a volley of stones, and by force of numbers drove them from the polls and held possession of them for a long time. Our friends rallied and returned, but they were resisted with bricks and stones and pistol shots in quick succession. The Irish fired from the windows overlooking the scene and the women even sallied out. One woman was laying about her with the fury of a fiend, with a stone in the foot of a long stocking, which she used as a slung shot. The Americans finally dislodged the enemy, and then surrendered their charge to the police, who did their best to keep the peace.

During a part of the time, pistol shots and reports of muskets followed each other in quick succession. Even after the battle had ceased, many aged gentlemen were kept away from the polls from fear of personal violence. In fact, it was hardly safe for any one to approach the neighborhood, so many missiles were flying in the air.

Throughout the afternoon, disturbances were rife throughout the city. We know of many cases where respectable citizens could not get near the polls on account of the rioters by which they were surrounded.

Force was not sufficient. Fraud was carried on to such a frightful extent, that it seemed as though all sight of law was lost.

Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls, the great dismissed, sailed for England in the Canada, on Wednesday last.

ROCHESTER, June 6.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A collision occurred this morning on the Central Railroad between two express trains. The Engineer and a lady passenger, named Miss Stephens, of Albany, were killed, and fifteen or twenty of the passengers were badly injured.

VALITIE, June 4.

Accident to Ex-President Van Buren.—We have just been informed that while Ex-President Van Buren was riding through the village of Kinderhook on horse back this morning, his horse took fright, throwing him on the ground. He is considerably injured about the head, but not considered dangerous.

Homicide.—We understand that a homicide was committed in Bladen county, on the 21st day of last month, by Daniel D. McDonald, on the body of Neill Ferguson. They were brothers-in-law, and the difference between them grew out of family matters. McDonald is in jail, and as the matter is to undergo judicial investigation, we forbear a detail of particulars.—*Argus.*

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The Kansas Broil—A New Treatment of it.—Senator Trumbull, with a view of restoration of peace in Kansas, has prepared a bill which he will soon introduce, proposing the annexation of that Territory to Nebraska—the terms of all the officers of Kansas and all the laws and supposed laws therein to cease.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 6th.

Interesting from Kansas.—The Kansas City Enterprise of the 2nd says that J. H. Baynard left St. Bernard of Westport on Friday last and has not since been heard of. It is supposed that he has been murdered by the Abolitionists. D. H. Hamilton and John Lux went in search of him and were taken by the Abolitionists.

Marshall Donaldson and seven men on Friday were fired upon near Lawrence by a party of fifty Abolitionists. A conflict ensued, when several of the Marshall's posse were wounded. H. H. Carty states that some men belonging to the same company were attacked and all seriously injured by the Abolitionists. He came for men and horses, and twenty-five of Buford's party will immediately start for the rescue.

Captain Pattis' Company went to Hickory Paint to suppress some outrages when they were attacked by the Abolitionists and two of his men killed.

In another fight between some parties near Black Jacks, nine Abolitionists and thirteen proslavery men were killed, among whom were Captain Pattis and James McGee of Captain Lux's company. The Wyandot Indians were united with Pattis' command.

A letter dated at Baptiste Pool, on the 30th ult., says thirteen persons have been implicated in the murder of pro-slavery men at Oswatomie, and arrested. Report says the murderers were fortified in a cave on the river Mauvais des Coygness, and securing reinforcements at Lawrence and elsewhere.

One hundred of the Kansas military and fifteen dragoons, had assembled to catch the murderers.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

A meeting was held by a portion of the citizens of Rockfish District at Bethel Church, on the 24th ult., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to celebrate the approaching National Anniversary. Capt. T. W. Devane was called to the chair and A. N. Williamson appointed Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the 4th of July be celebrated at Bethel Church, and that a public dinner be given.

R. M. Devane, Esq., was chosen to deliver the Oration; A. N. Williamson to read the National Declaration of Independence, and Neill G. McNeill, Esq., to read the Mecklenburg Declaration; W. Alderman, Marshal.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. N. Marsh, J. T. Wright, A. Jackson, Esq., D. Bone, J. A. McArthur, D. Butler, Wm. Alderman, Esq., Jas. Kirkpatrick, Jr., J. T. Toler, R. B. Simpson, J. Hollingsworth, Wm. Butler. On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

THOS. W. DEVANE, Chm'n.

A. N. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

DIED,

In Columbia, S. C., on the 3d inst. at half past 5 o'clock A. M., ANNA LOUISA SCOTT, aged 3 years, 3 months and 11 days; and on the same day, at 5 o'clock P. M., KATE MORRISON, aged 10 months and 5 days; youngest children of D. P. and M. A. McDonald.

In Wilmington, 5th inst., Mr. WM. B. JONES, aged 39 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 9.

BACON—		12 a 12½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a	Cuba	40	a 43
CANDLES-E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5¼	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1	60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	10¼	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9	a 9¾	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a	60
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	35 a	40
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a	40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	7 00	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	6 50	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	5 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	75 a	00	Crushed	12	a 12½
Wheat	1 00 a	0 00	St. Croix	11	a 12
Oats	40 a	00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65 a	70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75 a	0 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00 a	00
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a	15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a	00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15 a	16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We advance our figures.

Cotton—No change to notice.

Flour—Receipts large for the season, market dull at quotations.

Corn—Firm.

Wool—Quite Firm.

Turpentine—Virgin $2, Yellow dip 1 60, Scrape 75; Spirits 28 to 30.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine 2 60, old 1 68, yellow dip 2 10, hard 1 10. Nothing doing in Spirits. Rosin 1 05 to 1 10. Tar 1 30.

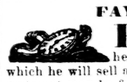
At New York, Southern Flour inactive at 5 90 to $8. Corn heavy at 44 to 57. Middling upland Cotton 10¾. Spirits Turpentine 37½ to 38. Rosin 1 65.

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,

FAYETTEVILLE.



HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pen; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Mounais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.

SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.

PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.

Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

June 9. 11-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of John H. & J. Martine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners, who will use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN H. MARTINE,
JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1856. 11-1m

The Subscriber will continue the Business at the old stand in his own name.

JAMES MARTINE.

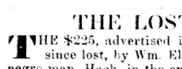
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

I. O. O. F.



THE Members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on Friday evening next, as business of considerable interest will come before the Lodge.

J. A. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

June 6. 11-2t

THE LOST FOUND.

THE $225, advertised in the Observer, a few days since lost, by Wm. Elkins, has been found by a negro man, Hack, in the employment of J. A. Worth, and through the vigilance of Mr. Worth the money was handed over to him and the $25 reward given to the boy, and the money deposited with

STEDMAN & HORNE.

June 9, 1856. 1tpd

J. CREECH,

GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

39 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits!

J. CREECH.

June 4, 1856. 11-

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.

June 9, 1856. 11-6m

CHEESE, CHEESE.

DAIRY Cheese for sale by W. H. CARVER.

June 4. 10-2t

Truss Hoops for Turpentine Bbls., for sale by W. H. CARVER

June 2. 10-2t

There will be a Meeting of the Old Line Whigs of Robeson, at Floral College, on Thursday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Louisville Convention.

June 5, 1856.

Pleasant Hill Male Academy,

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty in the South West corner of Alamance County, near P. C. Smith's Store, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its Fall Session on MONDAY, the 21st of JULY, 1856, under the care of the former Principal, who hopes that the success of the past is a sufficient recommendation without anything further from me.

Young men wishing to prepare for College, or for teaching, or practical business, can here be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Strict attention to morality is enjoined.

Board can be had without any difficulty near the Academy for not more than $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition:

For the Primary Department, per session,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher Branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

No deduction made for less than a week. It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

J. W. SHIVE.

June 6. 11*6

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW STAGE LINE.

PASSENGERS going North can buy through tickets at the Fayetteville Hotel and at the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Office at Weldon—fare through, Seven Dollars. Passengers going North can have their baggage put aboard the cars and checked without any trouble. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1 o'clock, A. M. The cars going North leave Warsaw at 8½ A. M., which leaves the passengers seven hours and a half to rest.

Passengers going North will find this as quick as any route, and will have more time to rest. The Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road is finished as far as Clinton which adds a great deal of comfort to passengers. They will find as good stock, as comfortable coaches, and as sober and accommodating drivers as any in the State. N. FREDERICK, Contractor.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Agents Fayetteville.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent Weldon.

June 6. 11*6

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE Note on J. F. & E. Burns of Thirty-two Dollars and twenty-two cents. Also, one Due-bill on N. King of $6. I forbid any one trading for either of said papers, as I am the just owner.

ALEN HENLY.

March 20, 1856. 1tpd

Circular Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

THIS Mill is of Eighteen Horse Power, and an excellent piece of machinery. It has been run but little, and can be bought at a considerable deduction on cost. Apply at Fayetteville to

SMITH & ELLIOT.

June 4. 11*4w

State of N. Carolina, Richmond County.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Joseph Thompson, residing in said County on Drowning Creek, one Roan Filly supposed to be three or four years old, with a white spot on her forehead, with a bell on, and valued at thirty dollars; entered on Stray Book for said County, on the 17th of this instant, by E. T. Long, Ranger. The owner is requested to apply within the time prescribed by law, prove his property, and pay all legal charges and take her away; or said Stray will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. T. LONG, Ranger.

May 19. 11*2w

State of N. Carolina, Richmond County.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Maj. Geo. Northam, residing in said County, near Rockingham, one small Bay Mare, with a white spot on her forehead, her hind feet white from the hoof joint down, a small white spot on her back supposed to be the effects of a saddle mark,—no other marks or brands to notice; valued at 55 dollars; entered on Stray Book for said County, on the 26th day of this instant; and taken up on the 19th day of the same instant; the owner is requested to apply in the time prescribed by law, prove his property, pay all legal expenses and take her away.

E. T. LONG, Ranger.

May 29. 11-*2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

In the matter of Benjamin I. Dunlap, one of the Executors therein named, propounding for probate a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Ingram, Samuel B. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Winey, some of the heirs at law and next of kin of said Jeremiah Ingram are not citizens of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to see proceedings in the premises.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

11-*6w

1856. SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.

April 19. 97-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

This day personally appeared before me, David McNeill, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, John Murphy, Sen'r, and R. F. Murphy, and made oath in due form that a note made by said Murphy and R. F. Murphy for six hundred dollars, payable to Wm. Q. Buckhannan bearing date 10th January, 1851, payable twelve months after date has been fully paid and satisfied, and that Farq'd C. Armstrong as agent of said Buckhannan holds said note and refuses to give it up.

JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
R. F. MURPHY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of May, 1856.

D. McNEILL, J. P.

We hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said Note above described, as we are determined not to pay it.

JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
R. F. MURPHY.

May 17, 1856. 10-4t

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price, by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

WANTED.

10 SHARES of Cape Fear Bank Stock. Apply, with Cash price, at this Office, by note addressed to "W."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.
His Honor, David F. Caldwell, Judge presiding:

IT is ordered by his Honor, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th Monday of June next ensuing, it being the 23d day of the month; and that the Clerk of said Court make advertisement of the same in the several newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

All suitors, witnesses, and others, having business to transact in said Court, are required punctually to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1856.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

May 20. 6-tc

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

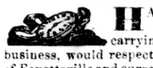
April 28. 5tc

GREEN & WEAR.

Watch Makers, Jewellers,

AND

Metallographers,



HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.

April 9. 84-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

- Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks,

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 90-tf

2,800 *ACRES* Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to C. pe Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

C. BLACK

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th day of June next, at the Store of Tristram Bostick, in Richmond County, I will sell to the highest bidder, Ten Shares in the Albemarle Plank Road, belonging to the estate of John Morison, dec'd. Terms, six months' credit.

M. MURCHISON, Adm'r.

May 19. 78t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John W. Gould.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, notifying said John W. Gould to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

[9*6

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland County, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow County are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 87-3mpd

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-y

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

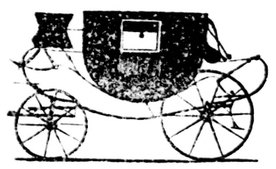
Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorable with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work dony elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

March 12.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855. }

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8. 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 94-y

National Agricultural Warehouse,

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,
MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,
251 PEARL ST. near Fulton, New York.
JOHN JONES, Proprietor.

THE subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and having many years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large and most complete assortment of the above Goods, which he offers for Sale at lower prices than any other House in the trade.

GUANO, BONEDUST, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

March 29. 91 3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FREIGHTING ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

May 8, 1856. 2-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1855. 76-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of *Artificial Teeth*, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchan

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MAKEPEACE.

March 27, 1856. 91-*3m

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 18, 1856. 89*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

J. White & Co. vs. George W. Wamble.
Original attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

John O. Ross vs. Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

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Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 69tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1856.

Joseph E. Capel and Thomas C. Capel,
vs.
Lemuel Capel, Robinson Capel, Charles C. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lem'l Capel, Robinson Capel, Chas. C. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants, to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge at our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesboro, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to complainants' said bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court at office in Wadesboro', the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Riley Diggs, Executor of Marshall Diggs,
vs.
William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Miles Pigg and wife Eliza, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Phillips and wife Elipha, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, Sarah Mcallister, ——— ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Sarah Ann McAllister, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, James C. Vaughn and wife Susanna, Thomas Diggs, Elisha Diggs, William Hailey, Leroy Strickland, Seaford Liles and wife Jincy Ann, Eli M. Liles, Alexander M. Boggan and wife Lydia Ann, Abner Flowers and wife Martha Jane, Elisha D. Liles, Josiah Hailey and wife Delney.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, John Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Miles Pigg and wife Eliza, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Phillips and wife Elipha, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, Sarah Mcallister, ——— ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, Leroy Strickland, William Hailey, James C. Vaughn and wife Susanna, Thomas Diggs, Elisha Diggs, William Hailey, Leroy Strickland, Seaford Liles and wife Jincy Ann, Eli M. Liles, Alexander M. Boggan and wife Lydia Ann, Abner Flowers and wife Martha Jane, Elisha D. Liles, Josiah Hailey and wife Delney, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Edmund F. Lilly vs. Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's claim, or Judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. George W. Wamble.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.